

PRICE TWOPENCE

WANTED, PIANO, secondhand. Apply by letter to state price. 100, Pitt-street.

WANTED, PIANOFORTE, fair rent, account given; suit person leaving town. C., 23, Circular

fourpence value being the first step, then a piece of

the new name of a rial, was doubled, and the rial hav-

ing increased in value to ten shillings, a double rial represented what we now call a sovereign. St. George and the Dragon first appeared on a noble issued by Henry VIII., forming the obverse of the coin, not as in the last coined sovereigns, its reverse. A ship formed the reverse of Henry VIII.'s nobles. Under Edward VI. appeared crowns and half-crowns, having

for principal device the king (crowned) on horseback. With Philip and Mary appeared Spanish insignia, impaled with those of England; the Irish harp was introduced under James I. with the nuptial motto, "*Que Deus conjunxit nemo separat*."

Up to this point the English coinage—omitting from account the discarded Northumbrian styca—did not compass copper; but the want of a material more ponderable than silver at low values had begun to make itself felt, and "tokens," or private coins, of

copper, had got into extensive, unauthorised, circulation. An issue of copper money ensued, in the form of farthings; the lowest denomination being that which, of course, the inconvenient smallness of silver would first be felt: these have on the obverse a crown, a sword, and a sceptre; and on the reverse the Irish harp. Noble-looking ten and twenty shilling pieces were coined in silver by Charles I.; and presently, with the influx of gold from Africa, the most precious of the three money metals established itself in our coinage, under the familiar name, geographically

was intended to represent twenty shillings; but it eventually attained the comparative value as reckoned with shillings of 21 to 1. The first guinea borrowed a device from the fauna of the continent, whence its material came, having an elephant on one of its sides. This first English gold piece enjoyed an official life extending to 1817. It exists now, but rather as a curiosity than a piece of currency; a curious sentiment has, however, attached itself to the name, so

that it is still customary for professional fees, subscriptions to charities, and prices of works of art, to be in guineas instead of pounds; to give a physician a pound and a shilling, rather than a sovereign, or rather (even) than a sovereign and two shillings, preserving the transaction, in some degree, from the ordinary mercantile flavour.

The coins of the Commonwealth had, at first, no profile; these, in accordance with sound taste, discarded Latin for the simple inscription, in native, "The Commonwealth of England," the motto being

also in the vulgar, "God with us." Cromwell, however, showed in this matter a tendency to play the monarch, and issued a few coins with his own bust and title as Protector, and on the reverse his own arms, combined with national emblems. These were exceedingly good-looking pieces. In the early coins of Charles II., the monarch appears in the dress of the period; but the tendency to conventionality, which so often spoils coinage, prevailed in the later years of his reign, and the frivolous Stuart is clothed in drabery of the times of the Cæsars. On these last

coins the head of the king looks to the left hand; and a curious practice has since been observed of changing the direction in which the profile looks with each successive monarch. Latin reappeared as the language of the motto, that now chosen being "Decus et tutamen." Halfpennies were presently added to the copper coinage, and the conventional figure of Britannia—a personification of our country due originally to the Romans—who not only conquered Britain, but loved it—made its appearance.

True to the law by which coinage reflects dynastic changes, the metal money of the Hanoverians broke out in devices associated with Hanover and Nassau with George III. The Roman conventionalism gave way—in coinage as in other things—to a Grecian revival: St. George, and even his dragon, were Grecoized. Copper pennies now at length appeared, and put an end gradually to the system of private "tokens," under which stamped bits of lead, tin, and even leather, representing the lower values, had long had currency on sufferance, being issued by city cor-

supply a want which the Mint was slow to recognise. The twenty-shilling gold coin known as a sovereign was substituted for the guinea in 1817, and has since acquired such a prestige that it has perhaps the best chance of any existing piece of money of becoming the basis of an universal currency, if ever that great desideratum should be realised. Fourpenny pieces were issued under William IV., threepenny pieces and "florins" value two shillings—have followed in the reign of Victoria I. The florin has already passed

through more than one edition it was at first omitted with the usual pious words "Dei gratia" omitted from the legend, whence arose an entry which led to the retention of the initial letters of the Latin phrase used in a subsequent issue. The special object of the forger was decriminalisation; but the coin has taken no root in the minds of the common people, who look upon it and call it a "two-shilling piece": its introduction into accounts, as the decimal of a pound, has not yet made any progress. Its name of *denier* seems to have been prompted by a desire to dignify it.

establish its exchangeability with the coin of the same designation and value which is the unit of account in Austria and the South of Germany. There is, however, little or no indication of substantial progress in Europe in the direction either of decimal money reckoning, or international coinage. A bewildering variety of moneys subsists among the various countries of the globe, and the efforts which are being made by theorists and methodical minded reformers to attain a universal currency meet as yet with little encouragement.

We have now traced the growth of the English system of coins; it results that we have in present circulation for English use twelve metallic pieces. These are the sovereign, the half-sovereign, the crown, the half-crown, the florin, the shilling, the sixpence, the fourpenny piece, the threepenny piece, the penny, the halfpenny, and the farthing. Of these, it is scarcely necessary to note, the two first mentioned are of gold, the three last named of "copper" (so-called), the rest of silver. The sovereign, shilling, and penny are the moneys of account or reckoning, the rest are

coins of convenience. Gold pieces of other values have been published at times; five pound, three pound, and two pound pieces, half-guinea, and a gold bit of seven shillings—one-third of a guinea. The fractions of a guinea perished with it, or before it; five pound pieces and two pound pieces are still theoretically current, but none have been struck at the Mint during the present reign.

The commercial basis of the English currency is the sovereign. The stability of this coin is ensured by a

regulative enactment which makes all gold ingots assignable to the Bank of England at the price of an equal weight of sovereigns. The sovereign therefore is a way worth its weight in gold; but no legislature or power can really regulate value, and as gold itself becomes less rare, its value, coined or uncoined, necessarily falls; it is, in other words, not exchangeable for the same quantities as before of other articles which men need or desire—food, clothing, or articles of delight to the eye and the ear.

Glancing now at the present condition of money coining in England, it may be interesting to note that the Mint, according to the last report of the Deputy-Master, was making for English use two gold coins, the sovereign and its half; four silver coins—namely, florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences; and two bronze pieces, pence and halfpence. There was also struck in 1871, the year reviewed in the report just mentioned, the toy money for the Queen called "Maunday money," consisting of silver fourpences (no fourpence being struck for ordinary use), silver two-

pences, and silver pence. (The value of the Maunday money made in the year 1871 was £155 8s. 4d.) Pieces of other denominations were made for the colonies—namely, silver coins of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, for Canada; silver coins of 20 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, for the Straits Settlements, nickel pence and halfpence for Jamaica, and bronze pence and halfpence for Jersey. In the coins for the Straits Settlements it is satisfactory to see that the effacement of a Latin inscription has been abandoned, and the effigy of our Majesty is surrounded

Gold was coined, by the English Mint in 1871, to the extent of £0,798,735, which is a great excess upon the annual average, the latter being about £5,000,000. A sudden demand for gold coin arose in the autumn, after the conclusion of peace between the States.

Germany; and the Mint could hardly keep pace with the demand. Apart from its magnitude, the gold coinage was not marked, during that year, by any special feature. The Bank of England continues to be, practically, the only provider of gold bullion for the Mint; though Colonel Tomline, M.P., whose peculiar views of the coinage have resulted of late in some amusing correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, availed himself on one occasion, of the section of the Coinage Act, which enables "any person" to bring gold to the Mint.

Colonel sent an ingot for conversion into a hundred sovereigns.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873

[illegible]

under the Common Law, and the Legislature will certainly not hesitate to amend

ture will certainly not hesitate to repeal a statute which it could have had no pleasure in passing. The only thing which must not be done

is to have individual workmen and employer, without legal protection. Mr. Oulger's idea of a perfectly just administration of the law is one in which the Judges, are controlled by a Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Justice is elected by the people. In other words, he thinks there is no justice unless "the people" have everything their own way. The manifesto concludes by de-

manding that "the laws shall be made fair and impartial." That is the desire of every one interested in the matter; but it cannot be attained by leaving all classes but one, and that the largest, unprotected.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S OLD SAVAGE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

In addition to its vague, mysterious, and un-

supported telegrams, the *Telegraph* has also published for the enlightenment of the world some letters by a Special Correspondent, entitled "Letters about the East," the outset it must be said, and the value of the letters, is not so striking and true as the value of the letters, regarded in any other light than as pure fiction, is somewhat impaired by the extreme anxiety of the writer to obliterate all traces of his footsteps, and to conceal whence he has come, where he is, and whether he is bound. A more appropriate title for this singular correspondence would be "Letters about Nothing from No-where." But, be that as it may, the letters are directed to an odd literary society, and in connection with these letters. The correspondent, dropping to earth for a moment in his mysterious flight to Klivia, meets somewhere on the "boundary line of the everlasting desert" an old

man "whose features look doubly grim in their frame of snow-white hair." The old man replies graciously to his salutations, but "without losing sight of the grand impossibility which is the birthright of Old Russia," which suggests to the correspondent that there is a "strange weird contrast" between the railways and telegraphs of the nineteenth century and "the timeless guerilla of the Eastern deserts, the same in every feature as when his forefathers swept Russia as with a whirlwind six hundred years ago." And so he leaves the "grand lonely prehistoric old savage lingering in the middle of the world."

This description of the old savage was published in the *Telegraph* of the 3rd April, and it happens that a fortnight before *All the Year Round* published a description of the identical savage, "grand, lonely, irremediable," "doubtly grim," and all the rest of it, as having been met with in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, and the appearance suggested to the writer precisely the same effect. I have literally the same words as those used by the *Telegraph* correspondent. Borrowing the language of the latter, we should be disposed to say that it is impossible to conceive "a stranger or more touching spectacle" than the meeting of two correspondents with the same "doubtly grim" old savage in two different parts of the same island; but the *Telegraph* offers a very simple explanation of the mystery—it is "not surprising," we are told, that the old savage should turn up in both the articles.

because they were written by the same person. This correspondent, we are assured, is a "man of character," but unfortunately his "strong mental impressions" were a little too much to him, and so he saw—or at least wrote—double. The writer, not to be outdone in his concealing across the same old savage wherever he goes, pretends to go; but it is only natural that innocent readers should be rather perplexed by such an odd repetition of identical incidents in different parts of the world. It is perhaps even more wonderful that the same correspondent should meet the old savage twice in this way than that one should meet him once. The *Redeemer*'s

to think that when it has explained that it has secured for the future a monopoly of this gentleman's savages, and that the only real genuine old savage is henceforth to be found in its own columns, there is an end of the matter. The candour of the *Telegraph* is a curious example of simplicity or effrontery. Its admission that it is doing something surprising in the conduct of its correspondence makes its gauging the degree of literary honesty with which it is treated on the part of its staff. The *Telegraph* says it stands on its reputation, and complains that its contemporaries refuse to acknowledge its anter-

prise. Its enterprising character is certainly not unknown. The astronomical feats of its Paris correspondents have certainly not been forgotten. It would appear that these gentlemen have *carte blanche* for turning on a moon whenever they want one, and twice within a short period have probed the luminary, regardless of expense, and almanacs and newspapers enliven their graphic sketches. The *Telegraph* must not be surprised if its "old savage" is put in the same category as its handy moons.

We do not know how many of this wonderful Correspondent's letters have been published, but we have read a couple of them, and we must say that, apart altogether from the incident of the old

savage, the letters are on the face of them about as absolutely worthless as anything of the kind could be. It does not in the least matter where letters were written or posted, or whether the Correspondent ever saw the thing he describes. It is enough to say that they contain nothing which could not have been written just as well in London. The writer explains that, as the Russians have refused to permit any correspondents to accompany the expedition, he is obliged

to keep his movements secret, and he pleads that he must not be "accused of want of clearness or candour" if he is "the" for the present sometime vague as to the exact dates of his letters or the places whence they are forwarded. The first letter contains neither date nor address. The second is dated "London, 1848" and the hills. "On the road," are, we should imagine, well calculated to baffle the curiosity of the Russian generals. This necessity for secrecy on the part of the Correspondent is certainly a very good reason why he should be as vague and indefinite as possible, but it affords a still stronger and more obvious reason for not writing any letters at all. It is hardly worth while to

of the "shadow of correspondence by a writer whose great object is to be actually as he can where he has been. We are told that "the shadow of doom is deepening over Khiva", and that the writer has been at Jerichu and was once in a Russian theatre in company with a Russian general. Then we have half-dozen lines of vague gossip from Moscow, some loose details about Khiva taken from well-known travellers, and a long descriptive list of Khivan eating-house fare, which, it seems, the guests drink tea, smoke, and eat cabbage-soup. But all this is not exactly news about Khiva. Our expectations are raised when the Correspondent meets "a traveller who is said to have passed through the Khivan territory from point to point," and again, when he and a Russian officer, in some other nameless region, plunge into a discussion upon Central Asia, a subject which, it is said, he has completely mastered. But info@nurb.org here comes the

You see, if the poor fellow were for a moment to divide anything in the shape of information, the Russian generals—who are of course kept well supplied with files of the *Daily Telegraph*—would be able to furnish him with the information to convince himself to find writing about "the insignificant States which form the milestones of history," the little Syrian town which had "the power to precipitate Europe upon Asia in the twinkling of an eye," about the shape and size of mountain villages, and a state light, and the sudden bursting of a village, and a state light, and "a brave old fellow" he "learned years ago in one of the little log built hamlets that dot the endless level of central Russia from a handful of Crimean Cossacks, and the Russian Emperor and his army were thrown in of the sheet, and had to fence their

also in mine. But he wrote a letter when he was in no way informed what were the reasons for the position in which you stood towards me at that time. It is a matter for consideration now what I shall do with my pit; but I shall look rather more commercially at the matter than, perhaps, I did before.

Mr. Bradley, speaking on behalf of the other men, said they hoped his lordship would take them back on the usual terms.

His Lordship repeated that that was a matter for future consideration.

where it was either for him hereafter, or those who came after him. He expressed his entire satisfaction with the representation they had made as regards himself, and he had no doubt that the other members would feel the same. They should receive the earliest information of what his intentions were.

The men thanked his Lordship, and withdrew.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S
ADVICE TO CHURCHMEN.**

(From the Daily Post, May 30.)

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has been giving very good advice to churchmen. He warns them that institutions may be most liable to fall when they seem most firm and he urges the clergy to preach the Gospel purely and simply if they wish the Church to stand. Would that they would listen to this admonition, and see all that is involved in it—all the abandonment of petty squabbling, all the surrender of numerous positions, all the giving of bitter demands for persecution, all the desertion of the timid

fishers of the people which are called for on either or any side. Archbishop Tait denies that Romanism and infidelity specially beset the Church of England; but he asserts that Romanism and infidelity are in the air in all countries, and he implores English churchmen to adhere strictly to the principles of the Reformation. Meanwhile the Bishop of Chester has astonished no one and satisfied most people by announcing in his letter to Dr. Hakes that he does not mean to prosecute St. Martin's; and we venture to think that Bishop Liddell

the action and the Primates of the Anglican Communion. If St. Margaret's is to be prosecuted for its conduct upon some serious gravamen, not upon a technicality or an accident such as was propounded in the case of the Bishop of Exeter, and moreover, let it be remembered that the Reformation, though it was a compromise; and that so long as there exists a struggle in the nation a taste for the higher forms of art, it is not inconsistent with the function of a Cathedral to supply the place of the National Gallery to the function of the National Museum. It is contrary to the function of a parish or district to force upon a parish or district a sort of worship to which it gravely objects; but when a church is set up as St. Margaret's was, and is expected to supply the place to the second order of Anglicanism, in a district where there is an abundance of other spiritual provision, it must be a proceeding of most doubtful wisdom and propriety to attempt to drive its congregation beyond the pale of

the Church of England by prosecution. The "Principles of the Reformation," as we understand them, are religious earnestness, free private judgment, and the charitable allowance of both high and low forms of ritual, according to the wishes and wants of the people. In this sense all wise men will echo the Archbishop of Canterbury's admonition.

What all fighting and discordant sections need to learn is, that, so far as they have any chance of doing substantial good to mankind, it is by the force and influence of things on which they agree. It is not the glitter of signposts.

is not the glitter of ritualism or the grimness of Puritan worship which saves men or reforms them. It is the spirit of active contrition, of humble dependence, of robust virtue (to use the fine expression of "Ecce Homo"), which lives alike in all Christian forms of religion which are doing a real and visible work. This is much better understood by those who stand quietly around the theological arena than by those who fire and tilt within it. Mr. Freeman, for example, passing notices in one of his interesting historical essays the political and moral improvement

which was a temporary result of the great Reformation movement, not so far as I can see, the results of the peculiar dogma which it brought forth, namely that moral elevation and purification which accompanied actual conversion were essential to the attainment of eternal life. This doctrine brought about a wonderful moral reformation in Zurich, and St. Charles Borromeo wrought an equally wonderful moral reformation at Luxern. In neither case did I believe the Reformation to have been the cause of those degrees on which these two good men spoke in different languages, but rather of those on which they spoke alike. To believe the Reformation to have been presented in George Eliot's matchless analysis of the teaching and example of Savonarola—Savonarola who ought to have lived, and might have done more than Luther or Calvin—was to me a savonarola of history. The most Christian as well as the most rational way of looking at this subject is to rejoice in everything that may in any way purify the heart, and however mixed with its own carnal interest. And, strange though it may seem, the excesses of ritual may be more effectively discarded by the religious man now than from that of the persecutor and legal pretension.

TOM CASTRO'S HUT AT WAOGA.—The Express Saturday says:—During the past week Waoga has had one of the most interesting memorials of Tom Castro. The hut in Gurood-street, upon which his old shop once stood, having been bought by Mr. W. J. B. Jones, and converted into a dwelling-house, he has caused to be erected there some more sightly premises thereon, the hut to stand

THE VOYAGE OF THE CHALLENGER.—By private letters (Times) hear of the arrival of the Challenger, Captain E. Nares, at Halifax, on the 9th of May, having

run a section line between Bermuda and New York, after filling up with coals and provisions, she left again for Bermuda on the 10th. The letter contains some interesting accounts of the surveying in which the Challenger is engaged. The bottom between Bermuda and the Virgin Islands was found to be fairly level, at a maximum depth of 2850 fathoms. Some 100 miles west of the latter island the bottom consists of about 150 miles of the land, where it rises with a rather abrupt inclination to the shallow water. Immediately outside the Gulf Stream a depth of 2435 fathoms was found, and inside only 1700 fathoms. In the Gulf Stream itself the line ran out 2626 fathoms without reaching the bottom, but it was a doubtful sounding, as probably the rapid surface current was pressing against the upper part of the line, was drag-

ing it out of the perpendicular. The Gulf Stream was found to be about 60 miles broad, the pressure being manifested in the most unmistakable manner, as the stream rushed past the vessel at the rate of three miles an hour while she was anchored to a current drag, lowered into the stationary water below it, and forced to steam ahead at that rate to keep the suspending line straight up and down. The surface temperatures taken during the passage are of a very attractive temperature, about 60 deg. F., that of the bottom water of about 44 deg. Fahrenheit, and 90 fathoms in thickness, extends from the eastern margin of the Gulf Stream to within a short distance of the West Indies, enclosing the island of Bermuda, and actually raising the

verage temperature of its superficial water above that of the corresponding layer 400 or 700 miles further south. If this band is connected with the similar one, only 8° colder, which is known to exist on the opposite side of the Atlantic, off the coasts of Europe—as it in all probability does—the calculations concerning the influence of the Gulf stream on the European climate, which merely take into account the actual volume of the stream itself as issues from the Straits of Florida, will have to be reconsidered; for, whatever credit is given to its warming properties, this vast body of apparently sluggish moving water, 1000 feet deep, occupying the whole of the northern part of the Atlantic, must also claim a

of the Atlantic, must be considered as a combined general modification of the climate. There are various cruises as to this stored-up heat, which it is hoped observations between this and the Azores will settle. The Challenger may not, however, be able to remain long enough in the Atlantic for the completion of the work, as she must leave for the Cape of Good Hope to prepare for the Southern cruise into the Antarctic seas during the fine season. Many on board regret leaving questions like this uncompleted; but their mission is to open up as many new fields for inquiry as possible, and not to spend her valuable time at one place, collecting observations that can be accomplished at other localities at far less expense. It appears that the

cold surface currents running to the southeast, where the American coasts merely cool the upper waters. The bottom water is not affected by it; in fact, the temperature observations hitherto made all indicate that the cold water at the bottom of the Atlantic is derived from an Antarctic source.

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4-4

1873.

Second-hand Clothing, Drapery, Jewellery, Gold and Silver
Watches, and a small Library of Books.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will
by public auction, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock
at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

TO GROCERS, DRAPERS, AND C.

THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, *Liverpool and Crown streets, Woolloomooloo.*

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of **GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES,** comprising *sugars, coffee, starch, blue, sals of India,*

DRAPERY, consisting of dropscapes, colors, waistcoats, trousers, collars, scarfs, handkerchiefs, pants, hose, hats, towels, lining, collars, hats, ribbon, brooches, combs, carpet bags, &c., &c.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, above, at 10 to the minute, Tubular bedstead and bedding, dining-room suite, round table, washstand and ware, splendid lock-stitch sewing machine by Jones and Co., and other useful articles. After which, Watches, clocks, **GENUINE JEWELLERY**, and various other goods. K. B.

MONDAY, 11th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Just landed, ex late arrivals, in fine order.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, North, on **MONDAY**, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp, an invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed, and of late arrivals, in splendid order, comprising most desirable articles required by the trade, in

Men's
Women's

Girl's and
Children's
Boots and Shoes.
Terms at sale.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

**GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING
WOOLLENS**

HATS, &c.
Ex recent arrivals.
TO-MORROW and FRIDAY next, 7th and 8th instants
at 11 a.m. each day.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed
to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pall Mall
street, on **THURSDAY and FRIDAY** next.

A nice assortment of new goods.
Men's kersey drawers
Ditto self-colour crumene shirts
Ditto and boys' mole trousers
Ditto fancy doe trousers and vests
Ditto pagot coats
Ditto venetian and Scotch twill shirts
Scotch twill and fancy shirtings
Rough and dressed hollands
Blank and slate dills

Irish lincens
 Linen damask and damask cloths
 Black coburgs and twills
 Ditto reps and barathras
 Coloured french merinoes
 Fancy prints
 Cotton ticks
 Cloth table-covers
 Saxony and Welsh flannels

Crimson shirtings
Coloured counterpanes and rugs
Feathers and flowers, &c.
Terms at sale.

PRICE'S PERFUMERY.

CHAS. MOORE AND CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Fleet
street, on **FRIDAY** next, 8th instant, at 11.

25 cases Price's celebrated perfumery and toilet
requisites, &c.

All more or less damaged.

WEDNESDAY August 6

Ex recent arrivals from London.

M^R. CHARLES TEAKLE has been

M instructed to sell by auction, at his Room
Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precise,
13 cases containing men's cloth, duke, southered, and
and witney hats, boys' and youths' strawing up
ready-money hats, boys' cloth caps, &c.

Terms at sale.

Stock-in-Trade of Milliner.

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wyndham-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The stock-in-trade of a millinery and underclothing establishment.

Terms, cash.

FOR POSITIVE, UNRESERVED SALE
To close a consignment prior to departure of Mail, and to
account and risk of the Shipper.
WEDNESDAY, August 6.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received
instructions from the consignee to sell by
public auction, on Wednesday, August 6, 1890,

28—1 case, 20 pieces, light ground crimson *shirtings*
30—1 ditto, 20 ditto, shepherd *ditto ditto*
40—1 bale, 12 ditto, imitation Welsh *flannel*
41—1 case, 12 ditto, printed *malinin*
42—2 cases angola and fancy *crimson shirtings*

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

Terms at sale.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF GENERAL
DRAPERY, &c.**

THIS DAY, August 6th.

Now landing ex La Hogue and Timoripa.

M^r. CHARLES TEAKLE has received

M instructions to sell by auction, at his Room
Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
21 packages, comprising
French merinos, assorted colours
Blankets, flannels
Crimean flannels and shirtings
Gambroons, rough holland
Scarlet flannels
Prints, blue dungaree

Men's white and regatta shirts
Byzantine and Scotch twill ditto
Shepherd and Rob Roy crimsans
Flawn and twilled light-ground ditto
Men's and women's hose, in variety
Scarfs, ties, belts, braces, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

All more or less damaged.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wyndham-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock punct.,
A HOUSE in diamond,
200 f—One case, 15 down stage, assorted.
All more or less damaged.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the consignee to sell by auction at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on **FRIDAY, 30th inst.** at 11 o'clock,
5 casks glass

M to contain WINE.

64-67 - 2 casks publicans' goblets
70-76-76 - 3 ditto ditto tumbler.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.
Preliminary.

FRIDAY next, August 6.

MR. CHARLES TEARLE has been

MR. CHANDLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Room, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of new and second-hand cases, comprising gold jewelry, fancy furniture, bric-a-brac, glassware, &c., &c., from recent arrivals.

T. H. CASH.

10

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, 47, Wynard-square, near the Park, London, W. 11. See page 10.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM and a Bath, with gas, and a central heating system, with a first-class pair of heavy iron, the perfect house agent, Frank Robinson.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a man, in a private family where both and all comforts of a quiet home, near William-street, London, W. 11. See page 10.

B BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN ROOM to Let. Mrs. Grogan, 25, Grosvenor-street, London, W. 1.

B BOARD and Residence, Java House, for Gentlemen and one or two ladies, near the Park, London, W. 1. See page 10.

B BOARD and RESIDENCE, 206, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st., London, W. 1. See page 10.

MANLY - BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. Ref. 10, Grosvenor-st., London, W. 1. See page 10.

PIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, near the Park, London, W. 1. See page 10.

PHIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, near the Park, London, W. 1. See page 10.

TO LET, a small Room. 12, North, London, W. 1. See page 10.

TO LET, a large front Balcony, near the Park, London, W. 1. See page 10.

WANTED, RESIDENCE and family. Address, stationer by a respectable person. ...
WANTED, a Furnished BEI family, where is piano. Stat
WANTED, by two Gentlemen, RESIDENCE, where there vicinity of Rodfern. Address full pa Office.
WANTED, immediately, a F and both, in a pleasant minutes' ride of the Post Office. HERALD Office. State terms.
A GOOD Family RESIDENCE Hills or Darlington. E.R
COTTAGE, 3 Rooms, wanted. HERALD Office.
POTS POINT or Woolbars. Once weekly with paddock.
WANTED, small furnished suburbs. Z. HERALD Office.
WANTED, COTTAGE, 3 or 4

Woolbach, rent about 12s.
WANTED, a COTTAGE, detached and kitchen, stables and p of Sydney. Address V. H., Post O.
WANTED, to rent a detached rooms: must be within 10 minutes Apply to Mex. Post-office, Five Dock

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE Family situated, healthy locality. M
A VERY genteel Family RESID Moore Park. Bumsay, house a
BALMAIN.—TO LET, COTTAG four rooms and kitchen. C. H
DARLINGHURST.—Part of a plainly furnished. Ramsay, ag
ELIGIBLE business PREMISE Newtown. E. Ramsay, house
HOUSES, furnished and unfurni house agent, Bank-chambers.
HARTMAN, 100, Market-st., Sydney.

JOHN STREET, of Alden-st.,
and stable, 100 ft. long. R. Rames
NORTH SHORE. Very desirable
DENCE, orchard and garden.
Family has been
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Mrs. Williams
of Alden-st.
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TO LET, 333, Macquarie-street, near the City Hall, a commodious family RESIDENCE, with a garden, and a large paddock in front. Mr. Hogg, Newtown Road, is the agent, opposite.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, with a large front, with large shop windows in the front, and the last eight years new, and a large garden in the back, for any other business. Extra large garden in the back, water laid on. Apply to Edward Smith, at the Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED to LET, a first-class HOUSE, with a hill of Lavender Bay; pool view, with a billiard table. Apply to Mr. B. O'Hanlon, at the Sunnyside-street, North Shore.

OFFICE, suitable for architect or business, in George and Hunter streets.

OFFICES on one floor, 2 spacious mansions, in position. E. Hanbury, house agent, George-street.

TO LET, first FLOOR, for Office, opposite the Rooms. Turner and Wood, 319, George-street.

BUILDING LEASE.—The vacant pine Bridge-street, having a frontage of 100 feet, and adjoining the stores of Messrs. Williams & Company, is to be LET on a Building Lease, Apply 23, B.

DARLINGHURST.—A large Allotment terms liberal. E. Hamany, land agent.

NOTICE.

TO LET or SELL, the MINMI COLLIERY, the most complete and extensive colliery in the district. The property consists of about 100 acres of the best coal-bearing land, with a varying thickness from eight to ten feet, with all the latest improvements, and capable of working at once.

Further particulars in a future advertisement time to rent or purchase the colliery may be obtained of the owners.

JAMES and ALEXANDER BROWN,
Colliery Proprietors,
Newcastle, New South Wales.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

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